

LYNCHBURG IS FAR AHEAD OF ROANOKE

Has Three Times as Many People Making \$2,000 the Year.

INCOME RETURNS FOR TWO CITIES

Books of Hill City Show Vast Attention to Detail and Contain Much Taxable Property. Only 103 Roanoke People Make Report of Receipts.

Remarkable inequalities are shown in the income tax returns, becoming more and more apparent with each investigation. In some parts of the State the average citizen comes vastly nearer giving in his true possessions than in some others, indicating differences in the extent of operation of the public conscience, of long custom or of education and single-mindedness of commercial or industrial life.

For instance, there are two cities of Lynchburg and Roanoke. According to the census of 1910, Roanoke is larger than Lynchburg by some 4,000 people and claims to have a much longer head than the census figures indicate.

Lynchburg leads three to one. Yet Roanoke, with 14,000 people in 1910, has only 103 persons who have income greater than \$2,000 the year, according to their sworn tax returns, while Lynchburg has 315 people who have an income in excess of \$2,000.

The total income of Roanoke people eligible for taxation is \$123,373, while that of Lynchburg is \$365,505. In such comparisons as this which the Auditor of Public Accounts will take due note of when all the figures have been compiled. A natural result of such a situation would seem to be that he will request the Judge of the Corporation Court of Roanoke to give especial charge to the grand jury to investigate the incomes of the citizens of Roanoke.

Always Show Up Well. It has, however, been recognized for years that the people of Lynchburg are a very large proportion of their property for taxation. The misstatement of the revenue has been publicly commended time and time again for his efficient services. Lynchburgers have had a habit for a long time of pointing to the tax figures of their city as an indication that they were to the truth about their property.

Not only in the matter of incomes, but in all other respects, the Lynchburg books show evidence of thoroughness. Many columns left blank by most people elsewhere are filled in, as though in an effort to be candid. Of course, it is recognized that a commissioner of the revenue can do exceedingly valuable work in such lines.

The following are the returns given in by the people of Lynchburg and Roanoke, whose income is more than \$2,000 each the year, according to their own sworn statements:

- Lynchburg.
- C. S. Adams, \$4,000; H. Perrow Adams, \$4,000; Jack Adams, \$2,157; J. D. Adams, \$4,000; Mrs. H. H. T. Adams, \$4,000; Peter Annals, \$2,000; Eugene A. Akers, \$4,000; H. A. Allen, \$3,000; C. H. Almond, \$2,000; F. H. Almond, \$2,000; W. J. Almond, \$3,000; Dr. J. A. Anderson, \$10,000; G. Antipas, \$2,000; H. D. A. Brown, \$2,000; T. M. Armstrong, \$2,000.
- B. C. Baldwin, \$2,000; W. K. Ballagh, \$2,000; W. K. Barker, \$3,000; O. B. Barker, \$4,000; W. H. Barksdale, Jr., \$2,000; G. A. Barnett, \$2,000; W. P. Bass, \$3,000; A. L. Bessley, \$2,000; C. H. Bessley, \$4,000; C. H. Bessley, Jr., \$2,000; H. D. Bessley, \$2,000; W. J. Bessley, \$2,000; R. H. Bennett, \$2,000; W. H. Bessley, \$2,000; W. T. Bessley, \$2,000; W. M. Bessley, \$2,000; G. M. Bessley, \$2,000; F. Bessley, \$2,000; E. S. Bowman, \$2,000; W. L. Bowman, \$2,000; P. S. Bessley, \$2,000; W. M. Brooksbrough, \$2,000; E. W. Buckingham, \$2,000; J. Pinkney Bell estate, \$17,000.
- A. M. Campbell, \$2,000; A. B. Carrington, \$5,000; A. L. Carrington, \$2,000; R. A. Carrington, \$2,000; J. H. Carroll, \$4,000; Dr. John W. Carroll, \$4,000; R. Layman Carroll, \$4,000; Sally F. Carroll, \$2,000; W. M. Carroll, \$2,000; C. F. Casey, \$2,000; P. H. Casey, \$2,000; W. T. Casey, \$2,000; George E. Caskey, \$2,000; J. H. Cave, \$2,000; Mrs. M. P. Chestnut, \$2,000; A. Chestnut, \$2,000; C. Christian, \$2,000; P. P. Christian, \$2,000; A. Clark, \$2,000; John Clark, \$2,000; James P. Clark, \$2,000; J. Paul Clark, \$2,000; W. P. Clark, \$2,000; A. Cleveland, \$2,000; J. Tinsley Coleman, \$2,000; Joseph W. Coleman, \$2,000; J. S. Cooper, \$2,000; P. G. Cooby, \$2,000; W. W. Couch, \$2,000; A. P. Craddock, \$2,000; C. G. Craddock, \$2,000; John W. Craddock, \$2,000; Allen Craddock, \$2,000; W. R. Cuthbert, \$2,000.
- T. O. Davis, \$2,000; T. N. Davis, \$2,000; W. W. Deane, \$2,000; L. De Witt, \$2,000; L. G. Dick, \$2,000; W. W. Dickinson, \$2,000; N. O. Eiler, \$2,000; S. E. Englewood, \$2,000; H. C. Evans, \$2,000.
- W. H. Farrar, \$2,000; John H. Faulkner, \$2,000; C. B. Ferguson, \$2,000; H. W. Field, \$2,000; S. O. Fisher, \$2,000; W. V. Flaherty, \$2,000; George L. Fleming, \$2,000; Dora Ford, \$2,000; Ella T. Ford, \$2,000; H. Franklin, \$2,000; D. C. Frost, \$2,000.
- T. G. Gaines, \$2,000; John E. Gameway, \$2,000; Mary B. Gameway, \$2,000; J. M. Gerow, \$2,000; J. W. Gerow, \$2,000; C. Gilbert, \$2,000; R. H. Giles, \$2,000; T. W. Gilliam, \$2,000; George H. Gilmer, \$2,000; Carter Glaze, \$2,000.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

TAFT SIGNS BILL, BUT RELUCTANTLY

Panama Canal Measure Not in Form He Desired.

SPECIAL MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Dissatisfied Because Appeals by Foreign Shippers to Supreme Court Are Not Provided For. Pen He Used Will Be Exhibited at Panama Exposition.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, August 24.—President Taft signed the Panama Canal bill to-night just before going to the Capitol to attend the adjournment of Congress. A special message to Congress explaining his objections to the bill was prepared by the President.

Little formally attended the signing of the bill, which the President has had on his desk a week. A gold pen presented by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce was used. Several San Francisco men were present and were given the pen to exhibit at the Panama Exposition.

The President told callers to-night that he signed the bill reluctantly, because Congress had failed to provide for appeals of foreign shippers to the Supreme Court from the free toll concessions given American shipping. He said he would outline his views in the special message, but favored enactment of canal legislation so imperative that he would not let his objections so to the veto.

With the President when the bill was signed were his secretaries and William Wheeler, William Bunker and Adrian Moore, of San Francisco. The memorandum which the President sent to Congress with the bill was not read in either the House or the Senate. The President at first planned a special message, but compromised on a memorandum as less likely to delay final adjournment.

The President also signed the Indian appropriation and the free coal bill. It is evident that the treaty does not affect that inherent sovereign right of the United States to limit or refund tolls by its coastwise shipping for the use of the Panama Canal. The policy of exempting the coastwise trade from all tolls really involves the question of granting a government subsidy for the purpose of encouraging that trade in competition with the trade of the trans-continental railroads.

In this manner President Taft went on record to-night as believing in a practical ship subsidy, and in believing that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not restrict the right of the United States to grant to its own coastwise shipping privileges and that any other country is free to move its ships in the canal trade.

The President fully expressed his views to Congress and the country in his signed statement declaring that he wanted to see an appeal to the Supreme Court and the country in making the bill a law with his signature.

Taft's statement was a long, analytical discussion of the treaty questions leading upon the Panama Canal legislation. He declared that he did not believe that the right of foreign built vessels as vessels of the United States for foreign trade would interfere with the ship-building interests of America, nor that the free entry of repair material for ships would have any effect on the building of ships. In his opinion tend to build up the American merchant marine.

That he believes in the restriction of the use of the canal by railroad owned ships was also asserted. He also voiced approval of the plan to make it an appeal for railroad owned steamship lines to use the canal.

Makes Motion to Repeal. Washington, August 24.—After notification to Congress that the President Taft had signed the Panama Canal bill, Representative Sims, of Tennessee, moved the repeal of the bill.

Mr. Sims explained that the bill had the endorsement of a majority of the committee, and was intended to meet the objections of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, introduced a bill repealing the provision of the law providing for free coastwise trade. Mr. Sims explained that the bill had the endorsement of a majority of the committee, and was intended to meet the objections of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, introduced a bill repealing the provision of the law providing for free coastwise trade.

Introduces Revamped Bill. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, August 24.—A revamped bill for compulsory Federal incorporation of large interstate industrial companies and creation of a United States corporation commission was introduced in the House this afternoon by Representative Chandler, of Massachusetts.

Representative Chandler, of Massachusetts, introduced to-day another bill to bar "holding companies" from interstate commerce and to prevent any steel or iron company from continuing or organizing unless its capital stock is paid in full.

Mann Is Castigated. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, August 24.—Southern members of Congress who have had

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

WHERE DID BECKER SECURE FORTUNE?

Accusers Are Certain It Came From Graft.

HE MAY EXPLAIN, "BY SPECULATION"

Wall Street Broker Tells That He Frequently Gave Tips to Alleged Murderer for Fliers in Stock, and He Won Goodly Sums—Prisoner Refuses Comment.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, August 24.—Details of Wall Street speculations by Lieutenant Charles Becker between the time he took charge of the strong arm squad and his indictment for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, were reported in the Times. Lieutenant Becker, for many days, has refused to see the newspaper men, but this afternoon he consented to see the reporter when a note was sent to his cell telling of information that had been received which indicated that the friend-ship between Becker and James M. March, Republican leader of the Third Assembly District, had caused Becker to make money on Wall Street.

May Account for Fortune. If Becker acted on March's tips to buy Erie, Interborough, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and other stocks, which March has the record of having sold, he should be able to prove easily by his broker's books how a part of the big bank account he is credited with was obtained. Almost invariably in the past when policemen have been compelled to answer the embarrassing question "Where did you get it?" the policeman's explanation has been "I made money in Wall Street," or by judicious real estate transactions.

Mr. March's long friendship for and his financial advice to Becker came to light when the Republican leader appeared before Judge Swan today to keep the bill from the records of the case of Becker. Becker, who was indicted early in the week for perjury in connection with the arrests of Big Jack Zelig for carrying a pistol.

March, for some years has been in touch with the police of the Erie road, and has supplied the road with numbers of workmen. The statement that March's tips to Becker had helped to swell the policeman's bank account caused smiles around the district attorney's office. March, however, asserted that the reporter that he had been in the case of Becker, making at least some Wall Street gains, but that the Republican politician said he could not state.

Always Had Money. "Becker was a man who always seemed to have some money for investment or speculation," Mr. March said today. "He always pressed me as a careful man who drank little or nothing. His wife got a good salary, and the Becker was saving. And so a good many times during the past two years or so I have made suggestions about the stock market to Becker."

He told him in this way to buy from 100 to 200 shares of Erie at 25 and sell it at from 35 to 40. At other times I've spoken to him about Interborough, when that stock was around 15, and he sold at 20. He has bought Brooklyn Rapid Transit too, at 65 and sold it at 70, as I remember the figures now. He always bought on margin, so far as I know. I can't give you any idea of his profits."

Makes No Comment. Lieutenant Becker left a group of prisoners exercising in the Tombs today when the reporter visited him to ask him about these transactions. He gazed off beyond the reporter through his glasses in a thoughtful, attentive way while the March story was repeated to him. When the reporter finished he merely said gravely that he had no comment of any sort to make on the March story, or on any other topic connected or associated with his present troubles.

Becker can get into trouble deeper than he is now, one gambler said today that the additional trouble is coming. This gambler, who was a friend of Rosenthal, and knows Mrs. Rosenthal well, said that Mrs. Rosenthal is about to bring actions for \$50,000 damages each against Becker and Brude Webber, the only men among the prisoners charged with having money on charges of conspiracy against her husband and consequent loss of income.

Lawyers to-day were amused at mention of the proposed suits to be brought by Mrs. Rosenthal. The wife of the murdered gambler would not discuss the actions today. Her sister also was asked for details. Efforts to find out from the sister when Mrs. Rosenthal will bring the suits were fruitless.

"Lid" Is On Again. New York, August 24.—In spite of the fact that two investigations of police graft are pending, the one to bring to justice members of the police department who have accepted graft from the disorderly elements of the city, and the other to bring to light corruption in the police department with a view to instituting reforms, it was declared to-day by representatives of the district attorney's office that disorderly houses are still running openly. Among them are a majority of the houses raided over the head of a police inspector on August 15 by agents of the society for the Prevention of Crime, and men from the district attorney office, headed by

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BEST SERVICE TO CALIFORNIA, Standard or tourist. Later personally conducted without charge. Leave 45 Washington-Sunset Route, 300 East Main Street.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

WILLIAM L. ROYALL STRICKEN BY DEATH

End Came Suddenly at Home of His Daughter in New Jersey.

FUNERAL HERE ON TUESDAY

Former Editor of Richmond Times Had Distinguished Career in Law—Once Snubbed President Cleveland During Readjuster Fight—Won Great Victory in Court.

William L. Royall, former editor of the Richmond Times, distinguished lawyer and prominent figure in the politics of the Readjuster period, died at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning in Avon, N. J., the seaside home of his daughter, Mrs. Barker G. Hamill, of Trenton. He was sixty-eight years old and had been in declining health all summer.

News of his death reached the city yesterday afternoon in a telegram from W. L. Royall, Jr. He is survived by his widow, who lives at 1015 West Franklin Street, and three daughters, Mrs. Hamill, of Trenton, N. J.; Miss Anne Royall, Miss Emily Royall, and one son, William Royall, Jr., of this city. The funeral will take place in Richmond on Tuesday.

The death of Mr. Royall removes from the life of the city one of the ablest men of the State. Although failing health had during the past few years caused him to retire from active practice of law, he was still intimately identified with many of the important events of his life. His sudden death was received by the whole membership of the city bar with the greatest surprise and brought grief to a large number of friends.

Was a Judge Figure. The history of Mr. Royall's life and achievements reads like a chapter from a post-bellum romance. Born of a distinguished Virginia family in 1844, he enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of sixteen. He took part in the struggle between the States, serving throughout the war as a private soldier. After securing an indifferent education largely through his own efforts, he settled down in 1868 to the practice of law in this city, leaving the practice of law in this city. He was a member of the bar of the State of Virginia, and of the bar of the State of New Jersey.

The newspaper venture proved disastrous, and he moved to New York, where he practiced law for four years. In 1874 he returned to Richmond to open a sensational eight-year fight in the United States Supreme Court, then dominated by the Readjuster party, from repudiating \$45,000,000 of its indebtedness, representing public improvement bonds held largely by English bankers.

Fought State Single-Handed. As counsel for the Virginia Committee of the Council of English Bondholders, Mr. Royall waged a single-handed fight against a sovereign State. He always pressed me as a careful man who drank little or nothing. His wife got a good salary, and the Becker was saving. And so a good many times during the past two years or so I have made suggestions about the stock market to Becker.

He carried the fight from the courts of the Commonwealth to the United States Circuit Courts, and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States, where he fought the case of the English bondholders. He appeared more often than any other lawyer in the country. The struggle lasted eight years, at the end of which time, in 1882, the Olcott settlement effected a permanent adjustment of the State debt, and gave Mr. Royall a magnificent victory.

Snubbed President Cleveland. An incident illustrating Mr. Royall's unassailable integrity is related by Captain A. B. Ogden, who, as a young lawyer, was for five years associated with him in his practice. It occurred when the bondholders' fight was at its height, and threatening to destroy the integrity of the State Democratic party. The Democrats, through an alliance with the Readjusters, were in control of the State government, and were fighting the English bondholders. The assaults upon the State, made by Mr. Royall as counsel for the bondholders, threatened to cause a break in the Democratic party and to impair the strength of Mr. Cleveland, who was then President for the first time.

At the height of the struggle, Mr. Royall received a letter from J. Randolph Tucker, father of Harry S. George Tucker, who was a representative in Congress, asking him, in the name of President Cleveland, to come to Washington at once on important business. The request was clearly an overture on the part of the President, and it was interpreted to mean that Mr. Cleveland was prepared to give Mr. Royall an important post in the government service in order to remove the most dangerous figure from the bondholder suit which was threatening to disrupt the party.

Mr. Royall acted at once. Without a moment's delay he wrote to Congressman Tucker, expressing the greatest deference to Mr. Cleveland. He knew of no business, however, he wrote Mr. Tucker, which was important enough to demand his presence in Washington at that time, and if President Cleveland wanted him to come he would first have to state the nature of the business upon which he wished to consult him. Mr. Cleveland made no further overtures.

Tribute From Captain Ogden. Among those who were deeply affected by the death of Mr. Royall was Captain Ogden, who for five years was associated with him in his law practice, and who had been a life-long friend. "I am greatly distressed at the news of Mr. Royall's death," said Captain Ogden. "He was a man of great ability and integrity, and his death is a great loss to the State."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Distinguished Lawyer Dead



WILLIAM L. ROYALL.

ANOTHER BILLION DOLLAR SESSION

Promises of Retrenchment in Congress Fail to Materialize.

LONG ON CONVERSATION

Record Will Cover 13,000 Pages and Embrace 26,000,000 Words.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, August 24.—Another billion dollar session of Congress has passed into history. Despite promises of retrenchment in public expenditures, the Democratic House, in conjunction with the Republican Senate, managed to run up appropriations far in excess of the billion dollar mark. At the last session of Congress with the Republicans in control of both branches, the House voted up to \$1,025,000,000. The House leaders have not yet given out their figures, but they claim the appropriations chargeable to them will be just a little over a billion.

The session was long on conversation. Nearly \$6,000 bills of varying amounts, 25,000 words, covering 13,000 pages. The Senators and Representatives, who comprise the present House and Senate will go down in history as the most verbose statement of all time. The nearest competitor was the first session of the fifteenth Congress, whose members contributed millions of words that filled 9,000 pages.

Session a Record-Breaker. The session was also a record-breaker in the number of bills passed. Nearly \$6,000 bills of varying amounts, 25,000 words, covering 13,000 pages. The Senators and Representatives, who comprise the present House and Senate will go down in history as the most verbose statement of all time. The nearest competitor was the first session of the fifteenth Congress, whose members contributed millions of words that filled 9,000 pages.

It is taken for granted that should Mr. McCombs be unable to continue work, it will be undertaken by William G. McAdoo, vice-chairman of the national committee, who has been acting chairman since Mr. McCombs was forced to seek a complete rest. Should this happen, it is unlikely that there will be any changes in the plan of campaign, as it has already been mapped out. Governor Wilson has his own ideas as to how his political fortunes should be managed, and the members of the national committee are in entire accord with them.

The Governor left on the 3:30 o'clock train this afternoon for New York. He will have breakfast Monday morning with Mr. McAdoo and others who are connected with the headquarters in New York. His object is to talk over with them the details of the campaign which, now that Congress has adjourned, is expected to take on a somewhat different aspect. There will, however, be no change in the general scheme, which is that the candidate shall not make any extended speaking tours. While some of his friends have urged him to "make a swing or two," Governor Wilson and those on whom judgment he relies, believe that more will be accomplished by adhering to the former plan.

"I am not going to make any extended stump tour," said the Governor. "We will simply decide on Monday the amount of speaking I am to do and the places I am to visit. There will not be a large number of speeches away from New Jersey. Still, nobody knows what the developments of the campaign will be."

"It is the general judgment that this is the most effective way to conduct this campaign. From my general experience I find that a great majority of the people believe that I ought not to make a great number of speeches. The country is tired of speaking tours. The arguments on the other side of this question come from men active in politics. They are horse-

(Continued on Second Page.)

PLAN DERANGED BY FILIBUSTER OF LA FOLLETTE

Wisconsin Senator Forces Congress Into All-Night Session.

CAN'T ADJOURN WITHOUT QUORUM

In Face of Objection From Member Who Demands Vote on Penrose Campaign Fund Resolution, Body Is Blocked and Most Unusual Situation Results—Leaders Agree to Quit at Midnight, Leaving Many Legislative Matters Unsettled, but Cannot Put Program Through—House Adopts Resolution to Adjourn Sine Die at 3 o'Clock, but Concurrence of Senate Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—CONGRESS WAS STILL IN SESSION, WITH THE HOUR OF ADJOURNMENT UNCERTAIN, AT 3:30 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION ALREADY ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE, FIXING THE HOUR AT 3 O'CLOCK, WAS REPORTED TO THE SENATE BY ITS APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE AT 2:50 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, AND WAS ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE INDEFINITELY. SENATOR PENROSE REMARKED HE THOUGHT IT OUGHT TO BE AMENDED TO MAKE THE ADJOURNMENT HOUR 5 A. M.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The House at 1:27 o'clock adopted a resolution to adjourn sine die at 3 o'clock this morning. Concurrence of the Senate is required.

Just before adopting the resolution to adjourn, the House served an ultimatum on the Senate by returning the conference report of the general debt reduction conference, which demanded that the upper chamber waive its insistence on an agreement to the amendment providing one month's extra pay for Congress employees and the payment of claims made by the States of Texas, Oregon, Virginia and Maryland. The conference was asked by the House, Mr. Fitzgerald announced that either the Senate would recede or the bill would go over until December. The House then took a recess until 2 o'clock to give the Senate opportunity to act.

At 2:04 o'clock the Senate went into executive session to consider several presidential appointments with the express understanding that its action did not displace Senator La Follette's filibuster.

The executive session of the Senate was made possible after several hours of inaction in the Senate by the appearance of Senators Warren and Crane, who appeared at the desk and were recorded as present. Both had been in and out of the chamber for hours, but had not answered to their names. The complete quorum.

The executive session lasted less than five minutes. When the doors were again opened Senator McCombs moved to lay on the table a motion by Senator Smoot to proceed with the calendar. This was agreed to. Senator La Follette then moved the motion to take up the Penrose campaign fund resolution. This was also agreed to. After a short debate the Senate voted to include the names of Colonel Roosevelt and George W. Perkins in the Penrose resolution of inquiry into the responsibility of financial transactions with John D. Arnold and members of the House and Senate.

Unable to Agree. Washington, August 24.—At 11:45 o'clock reports were made to both the House and Senate that conference on the resolutions had been unable to reach an agreement in their final attempt.

When it became apparent that an adjournment was not likely to be reached shortly after midnight, President Taft ordered his special car taken from La Follette's train which was being held, and announced to those on board that he would remain at the Capitol all night if necessary. Arrangements were made to take the President on a special train.

Leaders Agree to Adjourn. House and Senate leaders reached an agreement at 1 o'clock to adjourn Congress at midnight, leaving the general deficiency bill and other subjects of controversy to go over until the December session of Congress. Word was sent to President Taft, and he arranged to reach the Capitol shortly after 1 o'clock.

The agreement as to the hour of adjournment was reached after it became apparent that the differences between the two houses of the appropriation bill was almost irreconcilable, and after a filibuster, led by Senator La Follette, threatened to hold the Senate indefinitely.

Democratic Leader Underwood, of the House, went to the Senate chamber and proposed that the session should be brought to an end at midnight, notwithstanding the condition of legislation in the two houses.

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